WORK OF THE LEAGUE,

(Continued from First Page.)

cheers); thanking you, if say, for this, I will leave in the hope that I will hear some good Republican gospel from

eloquent ups. (Cheers.)
On motion of General Husted the rules of the

last assembly were adopted as the law of the con-

vention. Committees on Credentials, Resolution

and League Work were appointed. Lieutenant

Thomas T. Lynch, of the 60th Regiment, was

made Sergeant at-Arms. The Committee on Reso-lutions consisted of Edward Bartlett, of New-

York, chairman; Senator Birkett, Robert G.

Scherer, Samuel R. Van Campen, jr., of Chemung

County; John McNally, of Westchester County;

Carl Freund, of New-York; ex-Assemblyman Van Allen, John K. Hall, of Richmend County, and Addison B. Colvin. The last-panied was not in

favor of the resolution against Fish and Gibbs

and led the opposition in the convention. His

After recess, which was taken until 4 o'clock,

the Committee on Resolutions reported the follow-

ing platform:
The Republican League of the State of New-York
Republican League of the State of New-York

assembled in convention at Saratoga Reptember 4, 1890, announces the following declarations of principle:

1. We thoroughly indexes the Administration of Presi-

dent Harrison, and congratulate the country upon the

wise and able manner in which he has defined the high office.

2. The Republican party now in control of the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government rests under the grave responsibility always imposed upon majorities. Its leaders have wisely recognized this fact and courageously sought to carry out by appropriate legisland courageously sought to carry out by appropriate legisland.

lation the will of the people as expressed at the polls when the party was returned to power after four years of

PLATFORM OF THE STATE LEAGUE.

course was a great surprise to many.

ingre should the Southern Democracy desire? Hence all their plans, whether in power or out of power, are centred in obstruction.

Now the House of Representatives is not a body quick to do usiness under any set of rules. Its large numbers as not the diverse interests they represent with a large numbers as not the diverse interests they represent with a large numbers as not the diverse interests they represent with a large numbers as not the diverse interests they represent with a large numbers and the diverse interests they represent with a large numbers and the diverse interests they represent with a large numbers and the diverse interests they represent with a large number to hold the whole House to be long to the hold it forever, was revidently a system writed from the hold it forever, was revidently a system with redeat an army of orators to explain to the field an army of orators to explain to the field an army of orators to explain the questions of the field an army of orators to explain the questions of the large of the hour? Of what use was it hist the great called the was it hist the great called a halt to divilization will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled by a court of law and the mention will be settled will rever their law properly the law of the law is the popular part of the fell and the properly the law of the law properly and the

enly were no measures to pass which did not have their approval, but no rules, even of procedure, were to be permitted except those which seemed suitable to the beaten party.

So we began life without any rules. The Constitution says that the House may determine the rules of its procedure, and dees not say that it must. After two months' time the opposition found that under the parliamentary law which had been built up by the American people in comsonance with their institutions the public business was going on every day without their consent, and they began to clamer for the very rules they had denomed. I need not describe to you the scenes of disorder which were preliminary to the establishment of sound business principles in the House. It is enough to say that the good work was done, and the House of Representatives has taken a large stride thward business and the performance of duty. Will you, my old friends and neighbors, permit me just one work which is purely personal? Any time these last eight months I have been the subject of much indiscriminate praise and much indiscriminate praise and much indiscriminate blame. The one is just as much deserved as the other. Great eventy do not turn upon one man. The House of Representatives was ready and ripe for change, and the people stood ready to approve. What all the world wanted was easy to do. I am not greatly proud to be Speaker of the Mouse, but I am proud with all my heart to be que of that mamilicent majority of the House of Representatives of the List Congress, which for nine long months has never for one month of work to do, and we have done it to the full measure of satisfaction. We have achieved all that the Republican party promised, and more. Most platforms are but siltering generalities, good enough for the capaling, but our last lustorm has been treated by the House of Representatives like a deed of trust.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TRUE TO ITS TRUST.

the rampaign, but our last platform has been treated by the kiouse of Representatives like a deed of trust.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TRUE TO ITS TRUST.

We promised the people that the tariff should have fair and exhaustive treatment, that the principle of protection should have full recognition, and in third important bills we have kept the promise to the hope. By the Administrative bill a wise and discriminating effort has been made to secure to our manufacturers and merchants the complete benefit of the rates of duty imposed by law. By virtue of that bill we hope we have bid farewell to those weeked undervaluations which cheated the honest importer out of his trade and the honest manufacturer cut of his basinoss. We hope that we have made veluntions and dates allow in all ports, so that men may choose without loss freely where they will land their goods. Two a curs are the honest manufacturer cut of manufacturers, the whole weellen industry was tottering to a fall, unless weellens and worsteds were put upon a footing of equality. Nevertheless, for the purpose of adding to the voice of the Mills bill, which could never pass, they sacrificed the weellen industry, which needed immediate attention. Without delay and without waiting to strongthen their own Tariff bill by the support of the worsted men, Ma'er Merkingy and Chycerner Dingley pushed through the forsumners of that Tariff bill over which the fenance of instice which has rescue to many of our worlding the millitudinate waves of oratory. The McKinley bill was not made in the closet, was not the product of one man, who tried to know every thing. If any Tariff bill was cave the results of the beliefs of the whole needed in the closet, was not the product of one man, who tried to know every thing. If any Tariff bill was every the provide and until the last woment it had the correction of every fast. If a bill deshoned in that way, after full consultation with all the people, does not contain the wishes and the wiscement in that way, after full consultation wit

AN HONEST BALLOT AND A FAIR COANT.

There was also another promise to be kept, made long ago and often renewed. For years the Republicant there could not be in a Republic a duty more six ed than the duty of upholding the right of every citizen to participate in government. Who has forgotten the ringing words of that great solder, so soon to lie among the unforgotten brave on the Heights of Arling.

Shown the country that any House cannot be expected to the following address to the free list.

Shown the country that any House cannot be expected to the participate in procedure of them promise cannot be not a prince's ranson. Henceforth promise cannot be expected to the low of the promise cannot be not a participate in government. Who has forgotten the ringing words of that great solder, so soon to lie among the unforgotten brave on the Heights of Arling.

The interest involved in the country are maken.

The interest involved in the country are maken. The function of a hundred year among the unforgotten brave on the Heights of Arling.

the duty of upholding the right of every citizen to participate in government. Who has forgotten the ringing words of that great soldier, so soon to lie among the unforgotten brave on the Heights of Arlington—"The people have made up their minds that they will have a loval government and an honest ballot and a fair count."

The Hones of Representatives, true to its duty, has passed a bill which, when it becomes a law, will give to the people of the United States the suffrages of millions. It will enable votes to be east and to be counted as east.

What an enormous hubtub has been raised about that simple bill. There has been nothing like it since Walter coots described the uprising of the virtuous people of Alastia en the approach of a sheriff. What is this bill on which see many interesting epithets have been rained? It is a simple projection to have United States supervisors to see that United States elections of United States officers shall be loudstly conducted; that all honest votes shall be loudstly conducted; that all honest votes shall be oust said houselfy counted as east. If there be any man in this country who opposes this bill there will not be many years before he will look like those who proclaimed the divine origin of slavery. That the Democrats now demounce with violent epithets a Republican measure is no new face in their history. So persecuted they the saints. When Abraham Lincoln proclaimed that this land could not be permanently half face and half slave, the Democracy of my younger days all declared that he said so because he wanted his slater to marry a negro. So when the Republicans of our day proclaim that in a Republic one million of voters can never be permanently disfranchised, the Democrat of our day shouts "negro domination" and "bayonets."

I need not, however, explain or defined the Fierdion bill. The distinguished author of that bill, Mr. Lodge, has left nothing for me to say, since he has himself told you the true story of its meaning.

We have organized the Territory of Oklahoma

tains of the Moon.

But the time of the House and its energies have not been spent in matters which relate to party slone. Pully believing that duty to one's country demands that what platforms proclaim and campaigns are fought for are worthy of miniment, the House of Reprocentatives has pealized that parties owe other duties to the country than those of partisanship; and those other duties also have been wenthing failfuled. The country owes to its people not only justice but specify institute to the fract constituency I ever represented. I count high among the honors of my life that I helped in some measure to secure for the people of Cumberland County the right to try their causes in three months, when before they could not be tried in three years. The Eupreme Court of the United States is so througed with cases that four years must co by before all major lustices can be rendered. The bill which the discussions of years have shown to be tax but to relieve that court and to further justice was among the earliest to pass the House.

The Bankruptey bill has long demanded a heaving.

years here shown to be the best to relieve that count and to further justice was among the carliest to pass the House.

The Bankruptcy bill has long demanded a hearing. The hearing the House has granted, not spurred on by need or partisan purpose, but by that sense of duty which should distinguish the great and general court of this Nation. Rathouds and steambouts have brought us so close together that no state lines can divide trade or limit credit. When the trade and credit are thus spread over the whole country collections of dobts and distribution of assets ought to have the same uniformity. This is just to the creditor. The same justice demands that the discharge of the honest debtor justice demands that the discharge of the honest debtor shall-cover as broad a field as the operations he has been engaged in. For many years a bankruptcy bill has been slowly perfecting itself, and that bill has been passed by the House of Representatives.

For many years also the porti and other like food products of the great West have been forbidden entrance into many foreign countries under claim or prefence of discase and adulteration. The House of Representatives has passed a bill for the inspection of Representatives has passed a bill for the inspection of Representatives has passed a bill for the inspection of Representatives has passed a bill for the inspection of the hands of the President power of retailation if our feed products be unjustly rejected abroad. Foreign nations have an undoubted right to protect their own nations have an undoubted right to protect their own occupations and fidustries, but hereafter they will not be able at the same breath to talk free trade for their own communities and defend prohibition against ears.

The House of Representatives, after a fleroe fight

their ewn communities and deciral control of many days, has determined 12% to 32, more than four to one, that whoever sells pure lard may label it as such and whoever sells a compound of lard and other things shall dail it a compound to the end that there is not shall dail it a compound to the end that people may knew what they are buying. Whether there were wrong or unwise, they certainly had read majorities back of them and were therefore entitled to be presented for action. The whole wisdom of this country consists in the fact that the majority fulce.

dos. Notwithstanding the fact that by far the preser amber of journals which represent organized labor or against the Republican party, notwithstanding the engine that their Committee on Legislation departed to the their Committee on Legislation real is

making a political speech, within the last thirty years that the Republican party is the salvation of the Union. (Cheers.) I need not run over its history, so familiar to every reading man and to every loyal Republican; but I can say, in brief, that there is not a single chapter of that history, either as a party or individual of the party of which I may not be proud. Of the issues that its before the party I need not speak. Of the issues that have been met it is not necessary to speak. I will refer to one or two that have been settled. The Republican party during the present seasion of Congress has demonstrated one fact: that a majority in the House of Representatives chall legislate. (Great cheers.) And it has also demonstrated another fact, which is not only potant to-day, but will-go down as a part of the history of the country, that a minority shall not prevent legislation. Thanking you, and especially my friend, for having presented me as a citizen of the fitate that has alven you a President (great

bill which ought to have consideration, and perhaps two, but Congress has another session, when all that

THE SHIPPING BILLS DELAYED, NOT LOST.

In this catalogue the people of Maine will miss one bill which ought to have consideration, and perhaps two, but Congress has another session, when all that we fail to do this session will have another opportunity. I do not by any means intend to imply that the Tounage bill, which will so benefit our merchant marine, will so over to the next session, for I loop to see it become a law before Congress adjourns. What I do mean to say is, that it, continued the continued of the continued of the continued of the continued of the receive the treatment they do this Congress. Our work would seem incomplete if this Congress. Our work would seem incomplete if that pledge of our platform were not redeemed. Having thus completed a brief review of the measures which will probably be fail to the control of the when the party was returned to power after four years of Democratic rule.

B. We heartily approve the McKinley bill and the Federal Elections bill. The first preserves the home market for American labor, and the other protects every clizen in the full exercise of his constitutional rights at Federal elections without regard to race, color or preveus condition of servitude. The hearts of Ropphileans throughout the land are staddened by the thought that within the next thirty days the McKinley bill will desible spass the United States Senato, receive the signature of the Froatlent, and become a law. While the postponement of the Federal elections bill until next December by the United States Senate has been a profound disappointment to every loyal Republican, we recognize the fact thus the obstructive power of the mimority has along left to this result. We denounce as false the statements of the opposition newspapers policy of the minerity has alone led to this result. We de-nounce as false the statements of the opposition newspapers to the effect that the bill has been abandoned and is practi-cally dead, and express the carnest hope that the one great obvious lesson of this situation may be heeded. We be-fieve that in all legislative bolies the rights of the minority should be sarredly guarded and opportunity aforded for full

the precedents of a hundred year precedent of another hundred years, it wherein responsibility will wait on the people, with full knowledge the n act, will choose those who we

The Speaker will continue his canvass to-mo:

row, speaking in the afterneon at OH Orchard Beach and in the evening at Saco. On Saturday,

the last day of the canvass, he will speak again but more briefly, in this city, Mr. McKinley mak

ing the chief address of the evening. The only ques-tion now among the politicians here is, what wil be the size of Mr. Reed's majority next Monday

THE JOURNEY FROM BOSTON TO PORTLAND.

[GENERAL PRE-S DISPATCH.]
Portland, Mc., Sept. 4.—The special car in white

speaker Reed and Henry Cabot Lodge left Boston for Portland at S p. m. to-day was attached to the

Provincial express, and was hung with two draped over the rear platform with fags. The train draw up at Haverhill at 8:05, where a crowd

of 2,000 people awaited it. The Republican City Committee was also on hand. When the Speaker ap

Committee was also on mand. When the speaker appeared he received a hearty welcome. He spoke about twenty five minutes and was repeatedly applauded. After a few remarks in acknowledgment of his reception he proceeded to discuss National affairs. Mayor Eurnham then introduced Mr. Lodge, who spoke briefly.

Between Haverhill and Dover the train stopped at Excier and Newmarket. At the former place Mr.

Reed showed himself to a small crowd and was cherred. At Newmarket he was met by a Dover

delegation. A special train of three cars from Port-

land, with a brane band on hoard, arrived at Dover at 10:00 o'clock to await Mr. Reed's arrival. The

speaker's trein arrived at 10:55. The gentlemen were escorted to the Dover Beef Company's plat-form, where Colonel Baniel Hall introduced Mr. Reed.

He made a short address in vindication of the heeping of its premises by the Republican party, and at it

close Mr. Reed was loudly cheered. Henry Calve-Ledge was then introduced, and apoke for a few minutes. Three cheers were called for and riven for Mr. Reed. The special train left for Portland at 11 and

PROHIBITION IN THE BLACK HILLS

Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 4.—The Prohibition law went into effect in Deadwood, Lead City and all the mining

towns in the Black Hills yesterday. The saloon me here have been selling right along over since the la-

was passed, in open defiance of the prohibition sent ment. Yesterday thirty-eight injunctions were served

ment. Yesterday thirty eight injunctions were served on as many sulcons, the doors closed and the property taken possession of by the Sheriff. This city gave an overwhelming majority against the law. Intense exclement prevailed last night and violence is feared as the result.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS AT WORK.

Assembly District held its second preliminary meet-

ing at No. 52 Bond-st. last evening. A number o

names was added to the list of members and a consul tution and bylaws were read. The club will be or gabized permanently heat Thursday evening. It pro-poses to add a large number to the 1,200 Republican votes cast in the district at the last election.

A JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

Cottage City, Mass., Sept. 4.—At a meeting of the Governor and Council last night Governor Brackett

sent in the nomination of Associate Justice Albert Mason to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Commenwealth.

TRY AS DEPUBLICANS HARMONIQUE.

lican State Convention did little to-day beyond electing J. S. Wright, of Paris permanent chairman. The split on the color line so confidently predicted by the Democratic press failed to occur, and everybedy is perfectly harmonious. A. J. Rosenthal and Web Flanagan are the more prominent candidates for Governor.

is a superb, double track sheel highway between New-Yerk, Philodelphis, Baltimore and Washington, vik Jersey Central, Heading and B. & O. R. Ref. All she trains are equipped with brand new vestibuled Day Conches und Budde Parior Care, he finest ever constructed by the Pullmon Company. This fattest theirs between New Tork and Washington Inn viel this roots. Batter-coe's of Lighestrate.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 4 (Special).—The Republican State Convention did little to-day beyond electing

The German American Republican Club of the His

there are not explained and opportunity afforded for full and free debate before taking a final vote. We slee believe that when a captions and revolutionary minority abuse that when a captions and revolutionary minority abuse this right of discussion and obviously seek under the firms of parliamentary law to obstruct the public business and emberrass the party charged with the responsibilities of lexistence in for the disapproisition of every particular citizen, and should be checked by just and proper rules limiting debate.

4. We thoroughly approve the rulings of the Honority and the level of the firms of the flow during the present section, and commend the party support the Honority and the literace has accorded bin in his edires to evide out a form of electricities calculated to bring popular government into discrete calculated the little on having so illustricus a son.

not in conflict with a protective turiff, but supplementary thereto. An expansion of trad, with countries where we can find profession exchanges is the lordest a quance of the can find profitable exchanges is the fortical a quance of the protective policy which for nearly a generation has realized to Namon steat and mosperous. We have oftentimes granted fivors to the exporting country in reputing duties and ashed mething in return. We need it a wiser policy under our protective system to secure in return for playing an attack of foreign production on the free list the export of home manufactures if possible. The recent utterances on this subject of the Hon. James G. Blathe most with the processing with the

a be now elected to to choose a United States Sepator. therefore of parameter the most are that every Republican of relocald case his ballot at the next election. The sug-spice that this is an "off year" is a device of the onemy.

of random that this is an "out year" is a device of the onemy.

7. We believe the Republican party is greater than any of its leaders. It stands for principles, not upon. The party has today no hember in good and regular standing, however pronuent he may be, who would not sacrifice his however pronuent he may be, who would not sacrifice his process mathifies to promote the general weifare. The the stories of descriptes and contending factions have their right in the camp of the enemy, or within the concells of conclude trainers. The Republican party presents in this State to-day an unbroken front.

S. This convention indexes most heartly the action of the

8. This convention indexes thost heartily the action of the Republican State Committee in its demunciation of Hamil-ton Fish, ir., and Frederick S. Gibbs, for their betrackly of the party in the last Legislature. These men proved them-solves unworthy of the trust reposed in them by their party. and are no loncer Republicans.

6. We approve the rehordration by the Republican State Committee of Judge Robert Earl, a Democrat, for

he Court of Appeal. We recognize in him a desinguished compartions juried, and regard this selection as in the ine of Civil Service reform.

10. Approximation, the fact that the protection of American workinghen against the underpaid and rauper subor

of the Old World is ear of the cordinal plants of the Republican National platform, we note with auditaction the fidelity with which the jarty has kept its picker, as shown by the riefd but intelligent manner in which the Contract Leber law has been enforced at the part of New-York since the Pederal Government assumed control of templeration matters there.

DEBATE OVER FISH AND GIBBS.

The debate that followed the reading of these resolutions was participated in by Mr. Colvin, Senator Fa-sett, John Slinpson and President Campbell, of the Hamilton Club, of Harlem, who offered this substitute for the eighth resolution : Resolved. That this convention inderse the censure adinistered to Mesers. Fish and Gibbs by the Republican State Committee. It was besten on a roll call, and then the re-

port was adopted as read amid great applause. The Committee on Credentials was made up as follows: J. Irving Burns, Westchester; E. M. Morgan, New-York; Dr. McDonald, New-York;

W. J. Shepperd, Erie; T. H. Wymaus, E. M. Sullivan and Samuel Morris, of Troy. Its proceedings were accepted as final. These were members of the Committee on League Work : John S. Smith, New-York; Edward McCaskie, Westchester; Frederick Ackerman, Dutchess County; John Consalus, Troy : J. G. McMurray, New-York ; William Pichardson, Queens County, and F. Hilliard. A communication was read from the Repub-

lican State Committee congratulating the League on the splendid work it had done, and wishing it continued success.

A feature of the proceedings was the tremendous

enthusiasm displayed when Mr. Blaine's name was mentioned. Senator Fassett also received a flattering demonstration when his name was mentioned. He was saluted on all sides as the suc cessor of Senator Evaris.

THE EVENING MASS-MEETING.

The mass-meeting in the evening was held at the Town Hall. President John B. Thurston and Congressman Dolliver, the speakers, were listened to by an enthusiastic audience. Mr. Dolliver spoke on the relation of the American farm to the American market. He showed that the true prosperity of the farm lies in the prosperity of the factory. No importer in New-York, he said, would live long enough to see the farmerof the West strike down the prosperity of the American market, or out in two the bread-buying ability of the American workingman. He had just voted in the House to prohibit more fully the importation to these shores of contract labor for the reason that the American cottage must not be left to meet beggars' competition. The Demogratic party, careless of industrial experience, proposed to admit the product of foreign labor

to displace the product of the labor of the American people. He continued:

I would rather lose that hand than to hold with it a ballot the effect of which would be to put the firesides of our own citizens into a helpless competition with the misery of the Old World. I believe in the dignity of misery of the Old World. I believe in the dignity of labor and in the sanctity of citizenship. Larger than any mere money question is the issue squarely placed before the country in the Federal Elections bill. A few years of cowardly acquirescence in the crime against citizenship, which in five great States has left the election day a proy to the despottem of force and fraud, will effectually destroy. which in five great States has left the election day a prey to the despotism of force and fraud, will effectually destroy our form of government. If the Republican party, now, for the first time in fifteen years, free to act, shall fall to devise a serviceable guarantee of the rights of all the people to vote and have their votes honeatly counted, the party will be entitled to all the penalties of disgrace, and

people to vote and have their votes honestly counted, the party will be entitled to all the penalties of disgrace, and in this world and in the long run men and parties gut that to which they are entitled:

The speaker commented with words of warm admiration on the good fortune of the party in finding among the parliamentary leaders of the time a man equipped with the splendid resources of strength and intellect for the work long waiting to be done—the work of delivering the American House of Representatives from the hands of a reckless and desperate minority.

JUDGE THURSTON'S ELOQUENT SPEECH. Judge Thurston's speech was considered one of the best of his many elequent efforts. He was applauded again and again while delivering the address, and when he closed the cheering continued for an unusual length of time. Here are some of the things he said:
The magnificent convention of delegates, whose pro-

The magnificent convention of delegates, whose pro-ceedings I witnessed this afternoon, seemed to no like an inspiration and a promise; an inspiration to those who believe in Republican faith, and a promise that the great principles of loyalty, liberty, equality and justice would still continue to animate the hearts and permeate the in-tellects of the American people, (Applause,) I am from tellects of the American people. (Applause.) I am from the wild and weelly West, and I am here to-night to say to you that this great West, which has now grown so strong in numbers and votes, is to-day, and will be in the future as it has been in the past, solidly in the Republican columns. In 1802 (applause) this great West, which in years gone by gave to the Nation a Lincoln to carry on the placebox work of the Exemples in terror days and in years gone by gave to the Nation a Lincoln to carry on the glorjous work of the Executive in trying days, and that gave the Nation a Grant to leaf the armies of the Republic to victory, must be true to the mighty cause of the Republican party. (Applause.) And why should it not stand with the Republican party? It was homesceaded by the men who hore the muskets. In each dugout can be found the near who perilled life for liberty and for the fing. It has been was from the primeval forests by the sturdy arm of the planeer. The miner who has entered the heart of its meantains for its golden weelth, the forester, whose are has petted the way through its virgin byosts, must necessarily vote the Republican ticket, because he is so brave and an homest and a true man. (Applause.) This great West, thanks to the Republican plause.) This great West, thanks to the Republican party, which, scainst Democratic oppression and protest, has been increased with six stars of Statehood, shining in the grows of the American float, will settle the Presidential election hereafter without the vote of the Empire State.

(Cheere and applause.) After discussing the tariff for awhile, the

speaker confinued as follows:
But there is another and a graver question confronting the American people today. It is a question dear to American hearts; it is the question of human rights, and the question as to whether or not the Constitution and the question as to whether or not the Constitution and the laws of this country are to be obeyed, and on this the Republican party stands solidly in favor of the man. (Applause.) In this Republic the unit of political power is individual citizenship. No sagle unit can be blotted out. I do not know that I would favor the particular bill now pending in Congress, but the Republican party bill new pending in Cangress, but the Republican party stands pledged upon this great issue. It is the party which has always had the courage to take an advanced ground upon the subject of human rights whenever they were denied or oppressed. I do not know that the Loige Election bill is the best that can be framed; but one thing is certain; the conscience of the American people will never cease to speak the courage of the American people, will never scale to freete the honor of the American people, will never stand unblushing in the sight of Almichty God until every American citizen. black and white. North and South, marches to the polls in the sandaine of safety and carts the builet that he is shulled to put in the bar under the Constitution and the laws. (Applicase.) The Democratic party says this is 5 force bull, as if that was a turnt, a disgraph of the bull as force bill. When have the formulates of injustice, copression and wrong ever been carried excels by force? Force compiled unwilling royalty to sign the great Magna Charts; force amounted the Dealeration of Independence and issued the Emarchaton Frichamption force held an unbroken line at Sidlon. Sherman to the sen, rede with Sheridan down the Valler of the Shenandouh, and atood with Grant for the flag and the Union at Appointation. (Tremendous cheering.)

TO REPUBLICAN LEAGUES.

ADDRESS TO THE STATE LEAGUES BY THE EX-ECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE

the following address to the State Leagues of the country:

The Republican League of the United States, through its Executive Committee, at its sent-annual meeting held at samtoga springs, in the state of New-York, this day, epis greetings to the State leagues. We shall have of positival prospectly throughout the country at large to give us renewed courage, in some localities there for the state leagues of the country at large to give us renewed courage, in other localities there for renewed strongth and vivor.

Stres holding the convention at Nashville great good lies been accomplished in many of the States, sline that date League clubs have home erganized in large Lumbers in many of the Southern states where previously no clubs existed. From the present official was are led to believe that the convention to be held in Chalannali will be more largely attended than any of the preceding ones.

While this is not a Presidential year, the leagues have an equality the portant daty to perform. It is of primary importance that the State leagues should keep up an active work. The young men repenling into political life should be gathered attorn; our number. The older men in party strife will be glad of our help. The party at large will receive benefit trem out labors and have he course increased by our faith.

While the National platforms have declared for a revision of the tend, we shall from the speeches made in Congress and from the eclibraties to the declaretes. We still atthers with frantaces to the declaretes and each attendence of the primary increased by our faith.

This theory of free trade is a here between a territude, lead to develop our manufactures, to change four indistries, tend to develop our manufactures, to change four indistries, tend to develop our manufactures, to change our indistries, is not always by enlarching the manber of our seriousless of the states can an arendment in the senate, will procure for us variable concessione and be uchts from many countries with which we trade, we can safely t

and bettents from unity countries with which we trade. We can safely trust to the wistom of congress so to be whom the tariff bill as to put it beyond serious objection.

The present danger to the Republican party arises out of matair and frandedout elections. We have long submitted to the suppression of frequible an voice in the southern stries must ratione has reached its limit. The tipp is at bond when he have gained sufficient courage to deckee by law that all chizons of the Republic shall have the right to vote and to have such vote fairly and lonestly counted.

We carnestly unge upon the State Leagues to hold up the hands of their Senstors and Representatives in the great contest for a Federal Election law which abilities error to the Scathern members of our party their political and constitutional right as electors, and to do away with the great wrongs which for twenty five years have been constantly perpetrated in the Southern half of the Republic.

It is not for us to say whether the present pending Federal Flection bill shall pass in the manner in which it is drafted, but we do cornectly insist that it shall pass in its present form unless some better one shall be specify devised. Congress has present man measures during its present form unless some better one shall be specify devised. Congress has present man measures during its present session that will add to the strength of the party and to the honor of the country. The long-vexed silver question has been solved in a way that meets with governal approval. The fact that so powerful a nation has been this step will compel Europein, nations to take similar action.

If the Democratic party had control of the present House of Representatives, none of the good things of which the country may well feet proud would have been accomplained. Their persistent effort, "in secson and out of senson," to obstruct legislation is unanswerable proof of this declaration. We cannot afford to lose the control of either branch of Congress. We urge it as of supreme impor

April 20, 1891. ** APPROVING THE EXPUTSION OF GLOBS A largely attended meeting of the Republican organiza-tion of the XIXth Assembly District took place has evening at Sixty-seventh-st. and the Western Boulavard Charles F. Bruder presided, and P. H. Denn, the secre-tary, amounced the addition of several names to the roll of membership. The report of John Reis nweber, deligate to the County Committee, shout the action taken by the

Speeches were made by Samuel H. Handall, ex-Alderm

Martin, J. Gray Boyd, W. H. Ralbamy and others, urging all Republicans to prepare for the coming compaign.

A large and onthusiastic meeting of the Republican Club of the XXIIId Assembly District was held last night at No. 2006. Third are of the XXIIId Assembly District was held last night at No. 2,250 Third-ave. William Johnson presided, and a resolution which was offered by Captain C. H. Ludwis, indorsing the action of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee in recommending the exputision of Frederick S. Gibbs, was passed with a rising vote. The club also piedged itself to support Judge Nahart Facility the coming startion. Robert Earl in the coming election.

JUDGE DUGRO AND THE MAYORALTY. HE SAYS THAT THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT THAT HE IS A CANDIDATE.

A report was published yesterday that Judge Patrick Henry Dugro, of the Superior Court, was a candidate for Mayor at the approaching election, and that he was certain of receiving the County Democracy nomination for that office. The well-known fact that Judge Dugro was the choice of a large portion of Tammany Hall opposed to Mayor Grant two years ago was worked into the story, and it was somewhat plausibly asserted that with the County Democracy solidly behind the Judge, and aided by the Tammany leaders who are believed still to desire the defeat of Mr. Grant, Judge Dugro would be a successful candi

The Judge, however, when asked last evening what truth there was in the report, said that it had been started without consulting him. He said: "No such proposition as that referred to has ever been presented proposition as that referred to has ever been presented for my consideration, and it is therefore impossible that I should have considered it. But I do not hesitate to say that if the County Democracy nomination for Mayor were offered me, should even the Tanmany Hall nomination for that office be tendered to me. I should need very little time to consider it, for I could not make the sacrifice which the acceptance of such nomination would make necessary. There was a time, when I was younger, and that was less than two years ago, when I was ambitious to be Mayor of New-York. 1 am wholly without such ambit on now, but, even if I still entertained a desire for that office, I should not seek it through a division of the organizazation with which I am connected " many Hall). Judge Dugra left the impression that his purpose was to serve out his term as Judge of the Superior Court, to which he was elected in 1986

for a term of fourteen years.
Police Justice Power, chief of the County Democ Police Justice Power, chief of the County Democracy, was found at the New-Amsterdam Club last evening, but he said that he was without any information on the subject of Judge Dugo's candidacy for Mayor. Mr. Power said that it was entirely too soon to discuss the question, but he was sure that the report was without any solid foundation. Other County Democracy leaders were doing a heap of talking about the Mayoralty question, a number of them maintaining that ex-Mayor Grace was the man to unite the anti-Tammany forces and gain a huge victory over the Wigwam.

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF AT OSWEGO. GENERAL GROSVENOR AND MR. BYNUM HAVE

A DEBATE AT THE COUNTY FAIR.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 4 (Special),-Fifteen thousand people were on the grounds at the fair of the Oswego County Agricultural Society, in this city, this afternoon, where a tariff debate was held between W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, on the side of free-trade, and General Grosvenor, of Ohlo, for protection. General Grosvenor was the first speaker. He rather discounted the speech of his adversary by telling what he was going to say and then arguing against it. begun by saying that Mr. Eynum had requested him to make it a non-partison debate, but on thinking it over, he found he could not do it. When he found an opponent of protection, he always found a Democrat. He said that there was no difference between the free-trade and the tariff-for-revenue-only Democrat, as it was difficult to tell where the one ended and the other began. He touched on the subject of tin plate, because, he said, Mr. Bynnm would spend a gord deal of time on that. He showed that, of the clements of tin, 96 to 97 per that, of the clements of tin, 98 to 97 per cent could be found in this country, and, as for the other portion, it was said that Dakota would formish that in any quantity. In 1873 the people paid, \$17 a box for tin plate. Three factories were started in this country and at once the English manufacturers put the price down to \$5.50 and \$6.50 a box and crushed out these industries. When this was done the price went up in nine days to \$12 a box. Pro-tection would prevent this. He ridiculed the idea of fection would prevent this. He ridicaled the idea of giving up the manufacture of tin plate in this country and manufacturing something else to trade for it. He defied his opponent to name a single article which entered into use in this country which was higher than it was in 1880. General Grosvenor's argument was legical and had a religing offset.

was logical and had a telling effect.

Concressman Bynum, in answering, made no attempt to disprove the arguments of his opponent, but defended them with the old arguments of the free-trader. He attempted to make a point on the barley Saratega, Sept. 4 (Special).—The linest session the semi-annual meeting of the Republican Lengae interest, in which Oswego is deeply interested, unto the semi-annual meeting of the Republican Lengae interest, in which Oswego is deeply interested, unto the semi-annual meeting of the Rismann argument was on the press his hearers. His main argument was on the press his hearers, to which he devoted three quarters to which he devoted three quarters. the following address to the State Leagues of the tra-plate question, to which he devoted three quarters of his time and attempted to combat the position of tentral terescenor, saying that upon this question he was a free trader. He tried to make a point on the tentral that the latter voted to rebase duties to the standard oil Company. General Grovenor had affect minutes to close, and in that time turned the largh on his opponent by showing that Mr. Bynum ertier voted as he (Grovenor) did on the question of the rebate of duties, or sat silent, and he dismissed the barky question by saying it would be better to wait until the Mckimley bill was passed before "doing any crowing."

Monticello, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The joint tariff debate at the Sullivan County Fair, held here to day, was histened to by hetween 5,000 and 7,000 persons. The detate was opened by William M. Springer, of Illinois, who spoke for fity minutes in ochair of revenue reform. Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, championed the McKindey bill in a fitty-minute speech, claiming that it largely favored the farmers, by giving various duties to agricultural productions and reducing other duties.

duties.

Westport, N. Y., Sopt, 4.—Congressmen Whiting and Perkins discussed the tariff quession at the County Fair leve to day, under the combined disadvantages of a misuneerstanding throughout the county as to the day when the debute would occur. However, that had an attentive and care of furners, and cach speaker during the hour of his address received substantial evidence of sympathy. The arguments on both sides hore on how the tariff affects farming interests.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES IN KANSAS. Topcha, Kan., sept. 4.—The Republican state Con-vertion met at 10:30 o'clock this morning and nomi-nated S. G. Slover, of Republic County, for Treasurer. Major J. K. Hudson, of the Committee on Resolutions, read the platform, which is long. It reviews the history of the Republican party at length and declares by the great leader of Republican thought and policy. by the great leader of Republican thought and policy. James G. Blaine, and its enforcement to the extent of giving the American citizen an advantage over the foreign producer. We want the same degree of protection to be given agricultural products that is extended to all other incrests. The commercial inmum will not retard the growth of foreign trade or annaturally stimulate prices at home, and whose mini-man will afford ample protection to every legitlmare industry. A duriff beyond such a maximum is legis-letion in the interest of a favored few, while a tariff below such a minimum is legislation against labor.
"We believe it to be the highest dictate of the

commercial policy of this country to cultivate the most extensive as well as the most extended commerctal relations with our sister republics of the two American continents." The platform further declares for free columns of

silver, indowes the administration of President Harrison, and commends senators Plumb and Ingalls. It demends that no change be made in the prohibitory legislation of the State.

C. M. Howey, of Thomas County, was named for Anditor, whereupon the convention adjourned. NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 4 (Special).—The Republicans of the IVth District in convention at Ravenswood yesterday nominated Charles Brooks Smith to succord himself in Congress.

Ellensburg, Wash., Sept. 4.—The State Convention of the Prohibition party to-day nominated Robert Abernathy, of Spokune Falls, for Congress. The plat-

form protests strongly against the liquor traffe, favors Si. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.-A dispatch from Equ

Clare, Wis., to "The Globe" says: "The Democrate of the VIIIth Orngressional District here yesterday nominated W. F. Bulley to contest the election with Nils P. Haugen." Ruleigh, N. C., Sept. 4.-William J. Rogers, of North.

Ampton County, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Hd District. Rogers is the Farmers' Alliance candidate. Rome, Ga., Sept. 4.—The Straightont Democrats

bolted the Alliance Democracy of the VIIth Congress District of Georgia, and yesterday nominated ex-Con-grossman W. H. Fellon for Congress.

Chilton, Wis., Sept. 4.-The Democratic Convention of the Vth Congress District yesterday renominated Congressman Brickner by acclamation. Wansau, Wis., Sept. 4.—Thomas Lynch, of Antigo,

Contreville, Md., Sept. 4.—The 1st Congress District

almost as good as to be four-handed. To own a Remington Standard Typewriter is practically to be

To be fore-handed is

ing a nomination. The convention will reassemb september 11 at Ocean City. One hundred and seventy-seven ballots were taken. The first ballot Desulted: Congressman Gibson, 10; A. Randol Weedon, 6; Henry Page, 6; E. Stanley Toadvin, 4; Mr. Covington, 4. The 177th ballot stood: Gibson, 11; Weedon, 12; R. M. Price, 7.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 4.-Allen Bushnell, of Lancaster, Grant County, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the IIId Congress District, at Madison, to-day. Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 4.—John H. Gear was renomi-

nated to-day by the Republicans of the 1st Iowa Dis-Camden, N. J., Sept. 4 (Special).-Republicans of the Ist Congress District of New-Jersey to-day renom-inated Mr. Bergen for Congress and indorsed

reciprocity. A Senatorial and County ticket was also Baltimore, Sept. 4 (Special).-The Republicans of the Hid Congress District, comprising the eastern part of Baltimore City, to-night nominated the Rev. Royal H. Pullman, a brother of George M. Pullman, of Chicago,

NAMED FOR THE ASSEMBLY. Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 4 .- A. M. Marsh, of Houns field, has been nominated for Assemblyman by the Farmers' party of the 1st District of Jefferson County.

NO RESULT ON THE 712TH BALLOT. Piqua, Ohio, Sept. 4 .- The IVth District Democrati Convention to-day adopted a secre

ballot system. Two hours and two minutes were consumed in casting and counting the 712th ballot, Australian system, with this result: Anderson, 79; Marsh, 44; Marshall, 144; Chance and Gantz, 26 each (For other Political News see Page 5.)

MR. THOMPSON LAUGHS AT THE CHARGES: An article was published yesterday which said that the

epointment of Clarence A. Thompson, of Owego, Tiogramment, to be the chief clerk of the executive department appointment of Clarence A. County, to be the chief clerk of the executive department of the Immigration Bureau here, was not a fit one. The charge against Mr. Thompson was that as cashier of the Owego National Bank and treasurer of Tioga County, he used their funds for illegal purposes. In all he was charged with having lost \$185,000, which was made good only re-cently. Mr. Thompson laughed at the story, but declined to say much about it. He said that there was no truth in the story, and it was inspired for the purpose of affecting a suit brought by J. F. Dec against the "Big Four bucket shop to recover #30,448.

A LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

From The Railroad Gazetic.

The inquiry of the New-York State Board of Mediantion and Arbitration into the recent strike on the New-York Central has revealed some annising examples of Powderly's strategy, and has let the public into some of the secrets of the "Kingats." People will laugh at his plans to make capit if in 1:502 out of Mr. Depew's Presidential ambition, or out of the World's Fair in 1:503, but promotly no one trembles at the peril escaped, for Mr. Powderly's gigantic schemes grow less terrille the better he is known. The inquiry has been important chiefly as showing something of the character of the men who led the strikers into their trouble, and of their plans and motives. The testimony of these leaders and the letters put in evidence should be carefully read, not only by employers but by capployers. Indeed, it is the latter class whom they most interest, and who can get most good from reading them.

most interest, and who can get most good from reading them.

A great railroad strike, whether successful or not, is a serious matter for stockholders and for the general public, but for the men who so out and to those who nelp them it is far more serious. To them the loss of carnings paid in assessments, of wages while idle, and the loss of their playes meen not merely inconvenience but the sacrifice of livelihood. When they strike they take the risk of losing not luxuries, but the common necessities of life. To them, therefore, it is vital to know the men, who are leading them into a strike. We heard the other day a characteristic liftie story of the New York Central strike. A freight conductor on that road was discharged some years ago for a grave failure in duty. After some time he was given a place

failure in duty. After some time he was given a place as freight brakemen, in which he worked eight years with dish of he was permoted to be a condector. He placed to be a condector that the placed to the kinghts also. His story could of course be matched by many others.

It is wenderful that intelligent men should continue to put their fortunes in the heads of race like the typical "labor leader." Undoubtedly men who work for wages will continue for years to come to seek to better their condition by organizing into "brotherhoods" and the like. Probably it is desirable that they should, and probably they will in the end goin by it, but labor organizations, like any other organizations, can only be successful when they are managed by bonest and judicious men. At best they are bad for all. They tend to keep all at a common level and to cripple individual and probably they will in the end goin by it, but labor at the worst they are bad for all. They tend to keep all at a common level and to cripple individual the whom they start, but they are hands of the whom they start, but they are hands to the whom they start, but they are hands to reduce the whom they start, but they are hands to reduce the whom they start, but they are hands to the called the particular and honest leaders, and to had those leaders to the condition of the particular and honest leaders, and to hold those leaders to the particular and honest leaders, and to hold those leaders to the particular and honest leaders, and to hold those leaders to the particular and honest leaders, and to hold those leaders to the tother the start of the particular attention to the testimony taken by the located if dispilers with the consequences had of Arhitection and to this could and the best before the support of the south of the suppo

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL S P. M. FRIDAY. Washington, Sept. 4.—For Mains, New Hampshire and Vermont, fair, followed by light showers in northern por-tions; warmer; southerly winds. For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair,

warmer: southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Marviand and Virginia, light local rains preceded by fair, stationary test erature : southerly wads.
For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, fats.

followed by showers on the lakes; southerly winds, slightly

warmer.
For Eustern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania and Heri-For Eustern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania and Heri-Jersey, fair, fellowed by light rein in Merthern Hay-Yeald Farmer: southerix Hada